WALLOWA CHIEFTAIN.

Published Every Week.

ENTERPRISE OREGON.

A lady typewriter has become a flon Probably got tired of being

him how he ought to bring up his boys.

King Edward has distributed 400. more coronation honors without notictng the raised finger of William Waldorf Astor.

The surgeon who operated on King Edward says appendicitis is really a good thing. He speaks from the surgeon's standpoint.

The man who killed his wife because she talked too much set an example which, if generally followed, would soon exterminate the human race.

ploded. Jabinski, the giant, is said to be the longest Pole in the world, and he never knocked a persimmon in his

Some of the independent steel companies are getting ready to fight the big trust. Or it may be that they desire to be absorbed at profitable fig-

France wants an easier divorce law. According to reports, an easier marriage law might obviate some of the evils. It is so much trouble to get married that some people neglect to do

The luminous and pregnant notion that the motor vehicle is a convenience, like a cab, not a medium of sport, like a race house, is gradually penetrating the intellects of faddists devoted to rapid motion. In the nature of things It ought to take root and bear fruits meet for latter-day civilization.

The continued unhealthy condition along the Ambejemackomas, Eskweskwewajo and Meskaskeeseehunk rivers in Maine have induced the State Board of Health to decree that no further use of the waters from these streams for domestic purposes shall be made until their names have been boiled down.

Queen Alexandra has revived the use of the word "lady," which has been tabooed by the polite society of England in favor of "woman" during the last decade, but reported proceedings of female members of the London "swagger set" lead to the belief that her majesty is premature in the revival.

Modern economy permits less and less to go to waste. It gathers up the fragments, saves odds and ends, finds a use for what once was called worthless. The saving may take a philanthropic turn, as in the case of a large factory in Jena, Germany, which utilizes its surplus hot water in such a way as to give the laborers nearly a thousand baths a week.

When the eruption of Mont Pelee wiped out the city of St. Pierre and were crowded with details of the catastrophe, and every line was eagerly read. Since the middle of July almost as many lives have been destroyed by the cholera in Egypt, yet the only news of that loss which has reached the world at large has been a few lines in the London papers. A curious commentary on the power of the spectacutar and unusual, even in death!

Impoliteness or unpleasantness on the part of salesgirls is often attributed to the ill manners of the women who face them on the other side of the counter. Often it is, for salesgirls are only human, but the Dry-Goods Economist thinks there is another cause. It says of one store with which it is familiar, "Every employe in it seems to be good-natured. Why should there be any difference in this respect between this establishment and the average store? Is not human nature about the same the world over? True; but there is a difference. The proprietor of this store is not only a merchant, but a gentleman. He treats his employes with marked courtesy and consideration. As a consequence, they feel so kindly disposed toward him and his business that their good-will is reflected in their treatment of his customers." Some storekeepers never find out why it is that so few of their casual customers become regulars.

If an Italian wants to praise a woman most highly, he does not tell you she is beautiful, or that she is witty, or learned, but he sums up her virtues by saying she is simpatica. What praise this really is, and how much happier the world would be if only a larger number of us deserved it! Sympathy Is a great power as a maker of sunshine. Think of the most sympathetic man or woman you know, and think how great and cheering an influence that person exercised over you in some time of trouble and anxiety. Very likely you may have felt at the time that had you been alone you could not have borne the weight of care or sorrow. but with the friend's sympathy were able both to bear it, and even to spare thought and sympathy for other people. Sympathy, like mercy, "blesseth him that gives and him that takes," and those who, as it were, padlock up their powers of sympathy, lose a great deal of the joy of life. Among the poor, perhaps, the quality is more common than among the rich, for certainly you to get up.

wealth, especially that which has been hardly gained, seems to cause the growth of a crust of selfishness round former kindly hearts and renders them hard, when poverty and sorrow would have made them tender.

Those who have clung to the Malthusian theory and have been apprehensive that population would increase faster than food supply have occasion to banish fear for millions of years to come Adam was lucky in another way. He Bacteria, with which name so much had no friends to come around telling of an offending nature is connected, have their virtues, or rather we should say there are bacteria and bacteria. It has been found that some of the genus are important agents in the growing of crops. The prospect is that farmers will go the nearest drug store, purchase the special bacteria required, inoculate the soil and be sure of a harvest. The chief of the division of chemistry at Washington is authority for the claims made for "bottled bacteria" as a commercial product and the value of these organisms in insuring a harvest. ance that what is known as "Mendall's law" has been proved an established fact. This law relates to cross fertili-Another time-honored proverb exzation. Its discovery promises to revolutionize the hybridization of plants and to turn chance into certainty. For instance, hitherto it has been impossible to foretell what the seed from any variety of the apples of commerce would produce. Now by the hybridization of two self-sterile varieties the variety produced may be perpetuated continuously by the seed produced. When one adds to these two important discoveries the wonders effected in agriculture by the use of electricity there is little occasion to fear any failure of needed supplies. Intelligence and thrift left to themselves are easily able to ward off Malthus and his pessimistic theories.

Human life is a school. It begins in the mother's arms and ends only on the great Graduation Day when your diploma and mine shall be written either "Well Done," or "Depart." The boy or girl who believes that education is complete when commencement day has arrived makes a big mistake. That day is a mere passage way from school life to life's school. No man or woman ever gets too old to learn something in the school of life. The first lesson that must be learned is obedience. Duty is the school master. He who falls to learn the first lesson will fail at all the others. Why? Because character is disregarded. And this is in the very nature of things. He who cannot conquer himself cannot conquer obstacles outside of himself. To successfully orbe that thing. If he achieves goodness he must be good. If he achieves greatness he must be great. The first lesson being learned, the others are easy. Character, character, character-you can build any sort of success on that firm foundation. If you build on anything less your success is ignoble success, and therefore, only successful all through life? Because they stumble destroyed more than thirty thousand the call of duty, although the other lessons may seem hard betimes and the tears may fall on the page of the book, you have only to say, "I tried to learn it. Teacher." And the greatest of all Teachers will show you the solution,

Indorsed the King's Conduct.

Readers of the Sketch will recollect that on the occasion of the recent visit of the king and queen to the Isle of Man, an illustration of the royal party, including Hall Caine, who acted as cicerone, was published. In that photograph there is a picture of a small boy wearing his hat. He is Derwent, the younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Caine, and is 10 years old. Only he and the Marquis de Soveral, the Portuguese ambassador, remained covered in the presence of the king, the marquis because he does fealty to another sovereign and Master Derwent for a reason of his own, which came out when the photograph had been printed and he was looking at it with his mother. "Derwent," she said, "why didn't you take your hat off? Didn't you see that all the gentlemen did so?" "Yes, mother," he replied, "but I kept my eye on the king, because I knew whatever he did his hat on it would be right enough for me."-London Sketch.

The American Iron "Plant." The Englishman was being properly surprised at the rapidity with which

the sky scraper was going up. "Deah me!" he exclaimed, "it seems as if your buildings grow as rapidly

as your maize." "Yes," replied the Westerner, unblushingly, "and the process of raising men, who like a weischel cigar holder. them is much the same."

"Fawncy! Won't you explain further?

"Well, you see, we just get an iron plant, put it in the ground, have the street sprinklers water it, and in a month or six weeks the sky scraper is full grown."

And, taking another breath, the cousin from over seas managed to believe Some of the latter were exceedingly it.-Memphis Commercial-Appeal.

In order to simplify social affairs, it is suggested that every hosiess have the center or at the end the cigara printed bill of fare, so that her ette fitted in. Others were embellished guests will be prepared, when asked and ornamented with silver or gold when they get home, "What did you bugs, the latter being often set with have to eat?"

A sure cure for insomnia is to have someone knock on the door and tell ette holder for \$15. But then a portion ger part in his history than any man



OPINIONS OF GREAT PAPERS ON IMPORTANT SUBJECTS

The Value of Self-Confidence.

• HE man who is sure of himself is safe in any company Self-confidence is of inestimable service to a man through out life, for it gives him initiative and enterprise, which are at the bottom of all great success. Timidity, dis-trust of one's own powers, the thought of failure, are ming. The man who is bashful when walking into a parlor will appear more like a clown than a gentleman. The man whose knees kneck together and whose voice shakes when he addresses a convention will be heard with some measure of contempt. The man who goes into any project as into a tub of cold water, one toe at a time, with many grimnees and withdrawals, will never make it go. But the man who first having weighed a project well and studied it from all sides, plunges boldly into it, as a strong swimmer into the Another hopeful outlook is the assur- flood tide, and makes straight for his goal without hesitation or looking back is the man who, ten chances to one, will suc

Fortune has no favors for the coward or the backward. For tune requires that she be courted and that her suitors comforward holdly and declare their intentions. fears to propose to a woman lest she dismiss him will wait and dally and hang around until a readier fellow puts it to the touch to win or lose it all, and wins, most likely, thereby cut ting out his procrastinating rival. Women like boldness in : lover. They forgive a man more easily for going too far than for not using all the rope they are willing to give him. They like a masterful man, and the masterful man is the successful man in love as in war, politics, business, society and all the affairs of life.

Go ahead, do what you wish to do, do it boldly, and if you make a mistake your very self-confidence will repair it and smooth it over. Don't make a habit of apologizing, for most people do not know of your fault until you beg pardon for it Don't efface yourself. Demand your rights and a little more Never sit in a dark corner. Never let other people manage at affair in which you are interested. And never let another man usurp the credit for your work. Above all, be positive. Do something rather than nothing. Don't wait for honors and rewards to drop into your lap while you are sitting down.-San Francisco Bulletin.

Can Poor Men Save?

AN a Poor Man Save?" There are no new and impossible obstacles to thrift that did not exist when our fath ers and grandfathers practiced that virtue. Poor mer who wish to save will save as they have done before Abernothy saved though be had to live upon bread and apples in order to do so. He was none the worse doctor for having passed through the hard school of poverty. The problem is not so much our inability to save as our inability to sufficiently wish to do so. It is a wish that we shall have to cultivate, and we hope that the discussion in our columns will do something to increase the practice of thrift. We do not wish to suggest that that virtue is dead or dying. On the contrary, all the facts at our command-the enormous development of savings banks, the increasing attention given to insurance, the progress of co-operation, the large proportion of the working classes who now live in their own houses, a proportion which the A, B, C of successful life. Brilliancy, ambition, energy—all these are worthless if the inner voice of duty is to accept the rascally Iago's advice and put money in its purse But there is still much room for improvement, and our answer to those who insist that it is impossible to save in these days is that in the main the bare cost of living, apart from rent, must be less than when our ancestors were accounted "passing rich on forty pounds a year." Incomes have enormously increased, ganize material things a man must first while the cost of necessities has in many instances substan organize himself. He must be in har- tially declined. The best of all luxuries, such as books, are mony with himself, with the laws of his also cheaper than they were in other days. If we are tempted being. To become anything he must to part with our superfluity in exchange for the hundred worthless gewgaws of Vanity Fair, so much the worse for us. But the fact has no bearing on the question, "Can Poor Men Save?" -London Daily News.

Better Stick to the Farm.

T is said that the annual increase of Chicago's population is from 60,000 to 70,000, and among the new comers every year are young men from the country who are victims of the notion that opportunity awaits them in the cities alone. Under this delusion they condemn themselves very probably to failure. Why do men stumble, morally, the disappointments of an overcrowded labor market. If they get work it is at small wages or salary; they must live in cheap at the first lesson. If you learn to obey boarding houses, pass from them to cheap tenements if they have the courage to marry, find more and more that their posi-tion is one of anxious dependence, and that the imaginary charms of city life disappear to leave nothing but the depressing reality of buildings jammed together to the exclusion of light and air, of an all-pervading noise and dirt, of a routine which gives little but a bare subsistance in the present and holds out no promise for the future.

In the vast majority of cases such must be the result, and while country life may have some serious drawbacks, it is plain that these young men make a capital mistake when they come to consider the question of opportunity through an ignorant contempt of their familiar surroundings. If instead of indulging in dreams of fortune building in the city they were to master thoroughly all the work of a farm, cultivate an interest in it, add a new intelligence to it, take over the lands of their and nothing more !- Boston Transcript,

fathers, or acquire others by purchase, put into this life all the ambition of their dreams, they would do better in the end than 90 per cent of the city people, have a greater intellectual stimulus in their employment, get a greater enjoyment out of

living, and attain to an enviable independence.

The opportunity is close at hand if they will only see it, and it adds to the anomaly of the situation that while they are neglecting their natural advantage, disillusioned city men past the prime of life are "retiring" to farms, where they waste their substance in foolish experiments owing to a belief that any one can be a farmer. But these poor competitors do not count, and if the farm boy will stick to the farm and make a science of agriculture his success is assured.—American Farmer.

Motormen and Engineers.

E venture to assert without fear of contradiction that the driving of a motor car at a moderate speed in a crowded city, or at the higher speeds that obtain in suburban service, calls for closer watchfulness and quicker judgment than the driving of a fast passenger locomotive on a steam railroad. A few considerations will show this. In the first place, the steam loconotive runs on a fenced-in right of way, and has the exclusive use of its own pair of steel rails; its movements are controlled by an elaborate system of signals, which is so arranged that the engineer, except in cases of extraordinary emergency, finds very provision made to assist him in controlling his train and naintaining it in its proper position relative to other trains; there are no cross streets at every 200 or 300 feet, through which other trains may come unheralded to cross his track; nor is there a mass of vehicular or pedestrian traffic that may quickly gather and surge over the track in front of him, necesdrating exquisite judgment as to pace and distance if he would svoid continual arrest on the charge of culpable homicide.

The motorman, on the other hand, runs his car on a public thoroughfare; he has no signals to warn him of obstructions; no carefully marked off distances; no home and distance sigoals; no clearly painted sign boards giving him the pitch of the hills, or even in some cases the curvature of the line; he has to depend on his own judgment as to speed and distance; and at any time, when he is speeding his car in the effort to keep up with the company's schedule, he is liable to find the track shead of him obstructed by a lumbering wagon or some unsuspecting or bewildered pedestrian. We venture to repeat that of the two men the motorman holds the more difficult and responsible position; and yet we find that while in the case of he steam railroad, engineers are subjected to an apprenticeship of many years before they graduate to the throttle, and by that time are a highly intelligent and well-paid body of men, the this is usually necessary-is entitled average trolley car motorman, on the other hand, is rushed into his job with absurdly inadequate preparation; that his pay is barely half as much as that of the locomotive engineer; and that in point of intelligence, training and reliability, he does not compare with the men who, as a matter of fact, have the less difficult and exacting work to do,-Scientific American.

Value Created By Labor.

HE relative efficiency of capital and labor in the production of wealth is difficult to determine, and probably no two economists would agree if they attempted to state it in precise terms. It is commonly held that capital and labor are equally indispensable, that they are independent and that either one is helpless without the Under existing conditions that may be true in some degree, but it is conceivable that labor should produce wealth without capital, while it is inconceivable that capital should produce anything without labor. Capital is the unconsumed product of labor, stored to enable labor to live while engaged in producing more wealth.

There was no wage fund until labor created capital. Labor is not helpless alone, but capital is inert and dead without labor. All the gold in the world cannot make a blade of grass

How labor creates value is shown strikingly in iron manufactures. Labor takes a bit of iron ore from the earth, imparting to it a value of seventy-five cents, for example. Turned into bar iron by more expenditure of labor, the bit of ore becomes worth \$5. Made into horseshoes it is worth \$10, but if made into needles it is worth \$6,800. Put more labor into the iron, convert it into hair springs for watches, and its value jumps to \$400,000.—Philadelphia North American.

Becoming Too Scientific.

NE of the evils of the day is thoroughness as applied to sports and recreations. There is no game, however difficult or however simple, but it is hedged about by difficulties which actually turn pleasure into pain. Time was when a game at whist, for example, was a genuine diversion; now it has become so scientific that it is distinctly hard work to play a good game. So as to bicycling, golf, ping-pong -everything, in a word. We have so got into the habit of taking our pleasures seriously that those pleasures are no longer recreations, or at least not the recreations they might be, were perfection not so persistently insisted upon. Oh, for a game that cannot be made scientific, that will forever escape a literary organ, and which will always and forever be just good fun

SOME FADS OF SMOKERS.

Little Demand for Cigar and Cigarette

"Yes," said a prominent Washington been a steady decrease year by year for the last decade in the sale of cigars and cigarette holders, also in cases for both, as well as match safes. In fact, the trade is not what it used to be ten or fifteen years back. The only reason I can give is to say that each of these things was a fad and had its day. I do not mean to say that there are no men who still use holders. We still occasionally sell eigarette would be all right, so when he kept and cigar holders, as well as cases to carry them in, but the sales are more rare. There are but few fine goods disposed of now, except on special occasions for gifts. Men no longer seem to think a holder indispensable to the enjoyment of a cigar or cigarette. Some have always claimed that a smoke was enhanced by not using a holder. The goods we do sell now are mostly of cherry wood or the German Weischel. I have some customers, elderly Though holders are no longer the 'fad.' we have to have them in stock. A store of this sort would not be complete without them.

"Twelve or fifteen years ago almost every young man, especially if he went the proper gait and had social aspirations, felt that his outfit was incomplete without a fancy cigarette holder. pretty and when of amber alone or of amber and meerschaum they were costly. Some had gold bands around jewels. There were some very pretty er still." combinations made in these goods. I have sold a three-inch amber cigar-

stones. There were many bogus articles palmed off in those days and many grades of meerschaum were on the market. My fall and winter stock of meerschaum and amber goods when dealer in smoker's articles, "there has these fads' were vigorous amounted to \$2,000 or more. Now \$25 worth of the same goods will run me two or three years.

> "The goods of this character that are times or the holidays following, or else for birthday presents, for there are some people who still keep up the pretty old custom of giving gifts annually for this purpose, and if it wasn't for these occasions the sales would be absolutely wiped out. The same decadence that now obtains in the use of holders by smokers also exists with regard to cases for carrying cigars and cigarettes. I have quite a varied stock on hand, and always have, but not one man in seventy-five carries a cigarette or cigar case. They keep cigarettes from frizzling at the ends and save cigars from breakage in the pockets. These cases were not so obtrusive to the gaze as the fancy holder, being carried in the pocket, but the good taste of the owner was often displayed by his selection of a cigar case. Many were made of the different metals, aluminum and even silver and gold being used. There were also cases of pearl. Of course, not every young blood could afford to carry a gold or even a silver cigarette case. The latter kind sometimes had the owner's initials, monogram fashion, on the side of the case. The majority of these goods, however, were of various kinds of fiber. The most expensive goods of this sort were sold to college students and the price of a silver or gold cigarette case was steep. Some of the gold ones sold for \$75 and others high-

Every man's love affairs play a bigof it was incrusted with precious would be willing to admit.

Dogs as Foster Parents.

Cats have been known to "mother" chickens, but it is somewhat rare to find a dog displaying similar tendencies. Fritz, an intelligent terrier belonging to a Philadelphia gentleman, was observed to adopt a half-grown brood of chickens that had been left to scratch for themselves by the mother hen. Another interesting case is reported from sold now are bought at Christmas Pittsburg. A resident of that notable town recently exhibited a "happy famfly" consisting of a dog and three halfgrown fox cubs. The mother fox had been traced to her den and killed when the cubs were found, and they were so small that they did not have their eyes open. At the same time the dog was rearing puppies, and the fox cubs were taken home and given to her. The dog took the little orphans into her own family, and they have become insep-

The Omnibus.

In the newly issued "double part" of the New English Dictionary, Dr. Murray gives two quotations under the word "omnibus" which neatly tell the birth-story of the vehicle. In a memorandum to the chairman of the Board of Stamps, dated April 3, 1829, Mr. Shillibeer stated: "I am . . . gaged in building two vehicles after the manner of the recently established French Omnibus, which when completed I propose starting on the Paddington Road." Mr. Shillibeer was as good as his word. In Saunders' News Letter of July 4 appeared the paragraph: "The new vehicle, called the omnibus, commenced running this morning from Paddington to the city."

It takes the average man as long to straighten up after paying for a daugh ter's wedding as if a cyclone had struck him without insurance.

When a man squeezes a woman's hand, it doesn't mean anything unless she squeezes back.

FRENCH RAILWAY CUSTOMS

Seat May Be Held by Leaving a Coat in It.

It is to be feared that many English and American travelers in France expect to find the same laws and regulations obtaining on French railways as they are accustomed to at home; and when they find that they are very different they are apt to resent it-an attitude which occasionally results in collision with the officials. The following hints on points of railway customs and etiquette in connection with which trouble often ensues, says London Travel, may not, perhaps, be superflu-

Claims to a seat: The right to a seat, which has been engaged by placing upon it a coat or some other article, has actually been legalized by a recent test case in the French law courts, while this right in England depends of course solely upon custom, and cannot be enforced. Not only this, but in France each passenger is legally entitled to the use of that portion of the rack and floor immediately above and below his seat.

Control of windows: English travelers often complain of the tendency of French travelers to keep the windows closed unnecessarily. It is the best policy to put up with this annoyance, as an appeal to the guard will not as a rule be successful. His sympathles. are likely to be with his compatriots, who regard the love of English people for open windows as a foolish fad, and one, too, which is dangerous to health.

Smoking carriages: The rule for smoking on French rallways is the reverse of that which obtains in England. Though carriages for fumeurs are provided, smoking is permitted in any carriage with the consent of the occupant, and in practice almost every compartment except those labeled dames secules is a smoking one.

Tips to porters; English travelers are apt to inveigh against the greed and rapacity of French porters, especially at Paris stations. This is probably due to ignorance of the fact that at Paris termini the facteur who fetches a cab from outside the station-and to a gratuity and in Paris one franc is customary. This being the case, the traveler who presents him with a few coppers (which would be civilly accepted at a London station) must not be surprised if he is confronted with black

Customs examination: At Calais, Boulogne or Dieppe the traveler should be on his guard against accepting the services of a man in semi-uniform (not a porter) who will offer to see the traveler's luggage through the customs, His services will cost you a fee of 2 shillings 6 pence.

CREATION'S ANNIVERSARY.

How the Time Has Been Calculated by Astronomers.

"The anniversary of creation" occurred, we learn, Saturday, Sept. 20. We have this on the authority of the British Chronological Astronomical Association, which ought to know. The association has a grievance against Parliament, which is responsible, it alleges, for the English solar year as usually reckoned. We do not ask the association the old question: "Where wast thou when the foundations of the earth were laid?" But we feel bound to say that we do not guarantee the accuracy of the following tabulated statement:

The new year 5901 a. m. on Sept. 20

5901 since creation.

4245 since the floode in 1656. 3819 since the call of Abraham. 2901 since Solomon's temple in 3000. 1904% since birth of Jesus Christ. 18711/2 since crucifixion in 40291/2. 18311/2 since destruction of Jerusalem

ln 40691/2. Eras:

It is now 5663 years since Jewish era

It is now 1320 since Mahommedan era began.

It is now 126 since American independence.

"The discoveries of the year just closing relating to the science of time are of a very useful and magnificent character," says the communication just quoted from. We feel it is our duty to present them to our readers. The chief of them are "the finding by calculations of the procession of the equinoxes of the periodical heliacal rising of the star Sirius, known as the Sothic Cycle of the Egyptians, and the discovery of the meaning of the festival of thirty years observed in Egypt, namely: Every thirty years from the prime date of creation indicated by the sun entering each of the twelve signs of the zodiacal cycle of 360 sidereal years." "It may now be affirmed," we are told, "that we know with precision every natural year made by the sun since the beginning."-London Daily

Onite with the Times.

The popularity of ping-pong is bringing forward many experts at the game, and in one city in the East there is a child barely two years old that shows a marvelous fondness for it. On being questioned as to the manner in which the child's talents were developed the proud father explained:

"Yes, Willie is a good ping-pong play-er, but he ought to be. Why, he cut his teeth on a ping-pong ball, and we always spanked him with a racquet."-What to Eat.

A young married couple might live on bread and cheese and kisses-if the old folks would supply the bread and

Don't get mad if you find a button in your salad. It's part of the dress-